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THE RUG DICTIONARY



By C. R. CLIFFORD

SECOND EDITION, 1926

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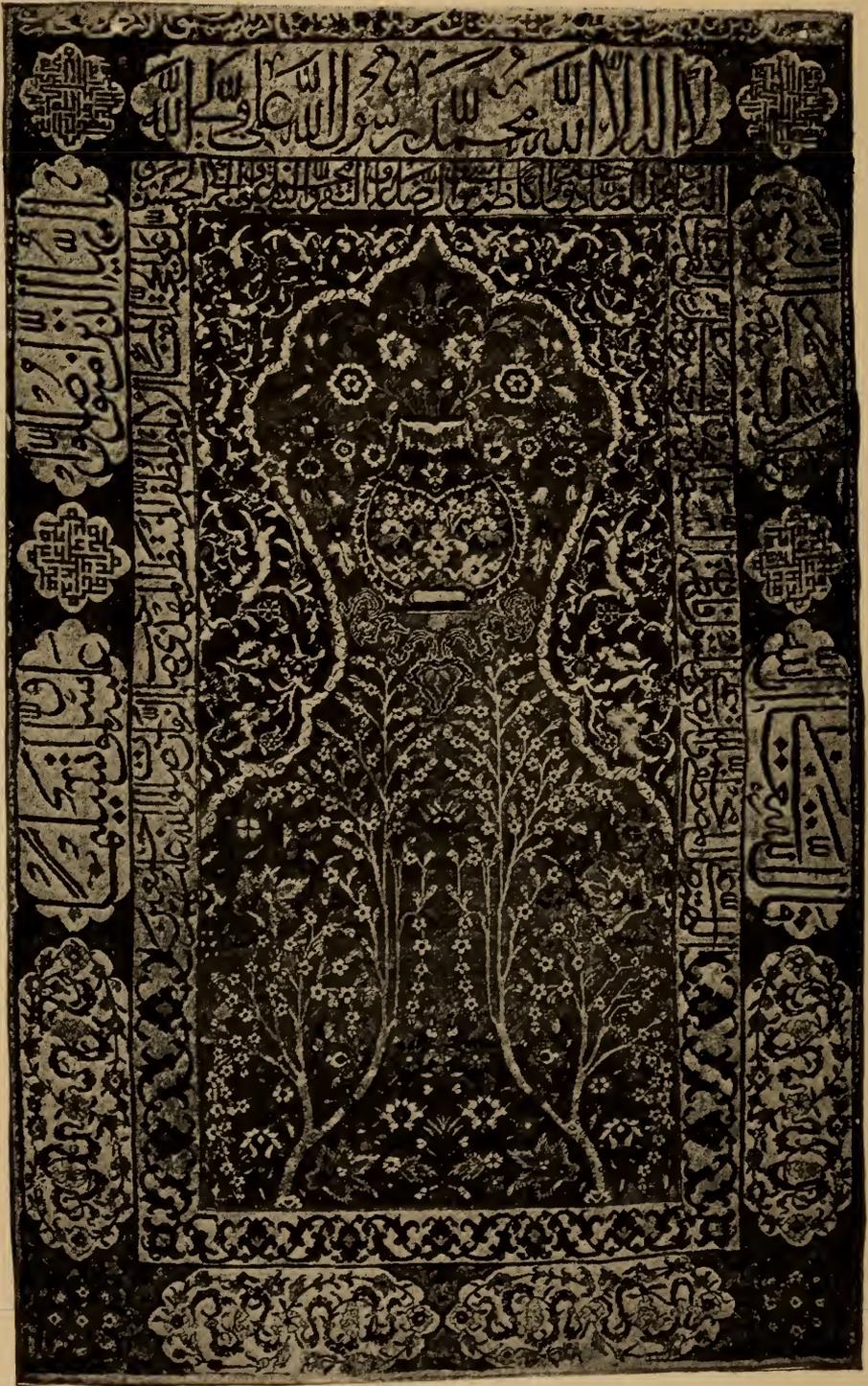
The Rug Dictionary

By C. R. CLIFFORD
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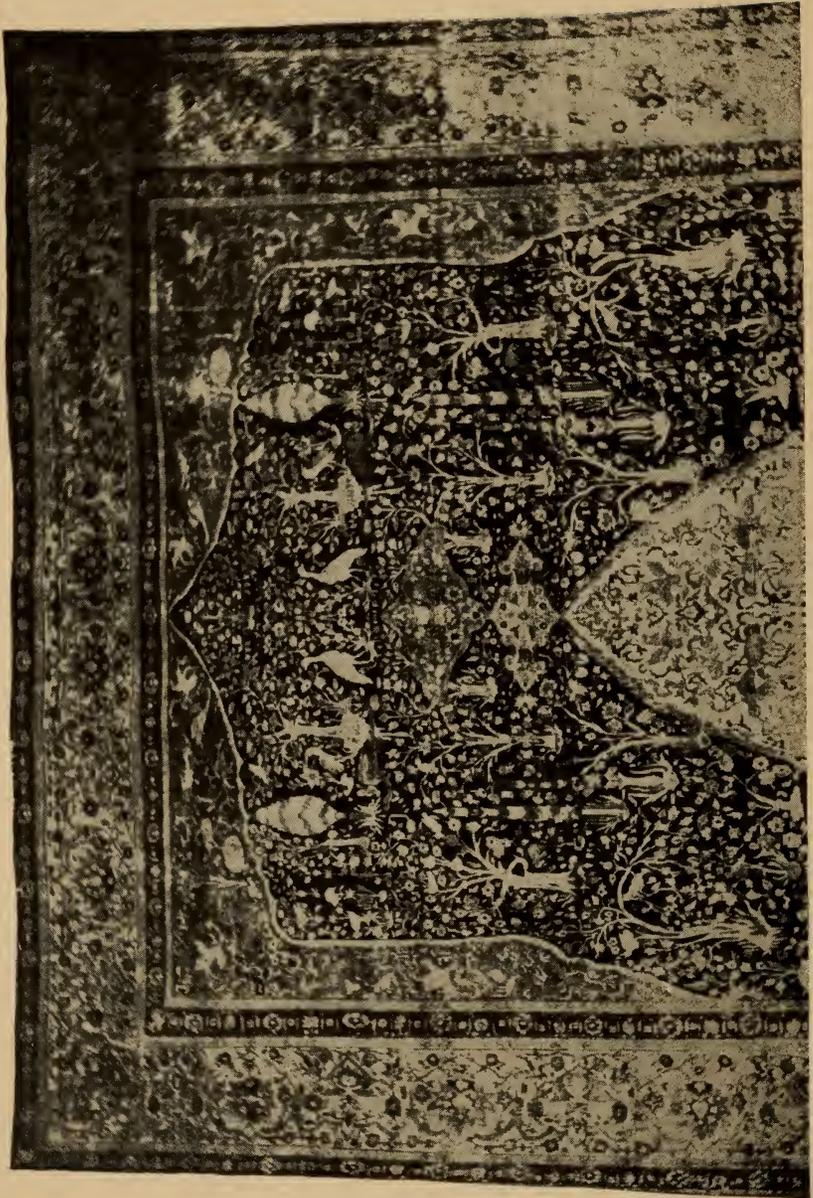
W. G. Pilgrimage

SECOND EDITION
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Tabriz.



Persian.

We are unable to discover by what authority anything is called a Kiskilim. These napless carpets or tapestries are known in Persia as Gilim, and in Turkey as Kilim, but why Kiskilim?

The term Odjalik is not a divan cover. It is a hearth rug.

Sedjadeh and the Namazlik are practically one and the same. They are prayer rugs, not necessarily little prayer rugs. They may be rugs of very large size.

Lule does not mean a pearl or a jewel. It means a pipe or tube, and is applied to Bijars because they have to be rolled, being too heavy to fold.

Kazak is not a corruption of Cossack. It is just the opposite, Cossack is a corruption of Kazak.

It is a mistake to assume that a Hamadan is necessarily characterized by camel colored borders or grounds. This is only one style of the general type known as Hamadans, made in Mehraban; the diaper pattern is often from Bargezin. Many villages make the Hamadan and comparatively few have the camel color. The terms Hamadie and Hamidier are misnomers. They have no relation to a rug.

Hamadi means a thing from Hamadan, and in the same way a Ganji or Genji means a thing from Ganja. While the rug is supposed to come down from the Genghis people, it is more reasonable to suppose that it comes from in or around Guendje of ancient Elizabetpol; at all events the rugs are frequently billed as "Guendjes," and come direct from Elizabetpol.

Khatchli or Katchli Bokhara is not a type. A

Katchli or Hachli means to the Turk a cross, or having a cross, and relates simply to the style of design frequently found in a Bokhara.

Khiva-Bokhara is a misnomer. It means nothing. Khiva is one thing, Bokhara is another.

The term Tekke as applied to a Bokhara means broadly nomadic, or a tribal Bokhara.

Beluche relates to the rugs that most of us call Beluchistan. They are made by nomadic people, many of them in the eastern part of the province of Khorassan. The chief markets are at Birjand or in the mountain countries west of northern Afghanistan, a long way from Beluchistan.

We assume responsibility for the accuracy of our definitions and the rules we present, but beg the indulgence of the student and trade for the spelling. If we should attempt to follow the native spelling, the trade would hardly recognize the terms that are now in use. If we were to assume that a Tekke was a Tekkeh, if we altered Genghis to Ganji, or Lule to Luleh, we would confuse matters. Therefore we have used the vocabulary as it is accepted by rug dealers, if not by students.

THE FUNDAMENTALS

IN PREPARING an abridged edition of "Rugs of the Orient," the author has planned to condense for pocket reference the fundamentals of rug lore, divided as follows:

A—The technique of rugs, the knot, pile, ends, selvage and quality.

B—Territorial divisions, Caucasian, Turkish, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, Chinese and Japanese.

C—Definitions of rug terms arranged alphabetically.

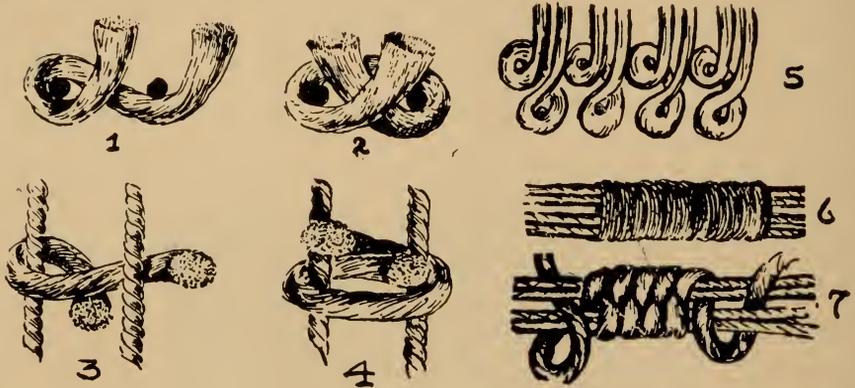
D—Modern or trade products.

Types and varieties are characterized by either the Knot, the Pile, Selvage, Ends, Size, Design or Quality,



Persian.

bearing always in mind that these rules apply to types, and not to the commercial rugs which are now so much produced.



Nos. 1 and 3 illustrate the tie of the Senna knot. The tufts are separated by the warp threads.

Nos. 2 and 4 represent the tie of the Ghiordes or Turkish knot. Both tufts come up, intersecting a pair of alternate threads.

No. 5 illustrates the construction of a Bijar (Kurdistan) rug. One warp thread runs almost through the center of the fabric, strengthening the fabric.

No. 6 is overcast. No. 7 is selvaged.

THE KNOTS.

One must first understand the two different kinds of knots and the two different kinds of selvages.

As a rule, Persian and Mosul rugs have overcast sides and Turkish, Turkoman, Turkestan and in most cases the Caucasian pieces have selvaged sides. Care should be taken, however, in determining characteristics by the side finish, that you be not deceived by an applied edge, sewed upon the rug as simply a repair job, where the original edge is frayed or ragged.

In the texture of the sides of a rug there are also

distinguishing marks. We see goat hair conspicuous in the heavy selvage of Yuruks and Beluchistans; parti-colored yarns in the sides of the Shiraz; fine silken cord is used on the Saruks; parti-colored selvage is used on the Yomuds and Genghis.

With the following rugs no rule applies:

CAUCASIAN.	Modern Kulah
Shirvan	Demirdji modern
Kabistan	Ghiordes modern
Leshgian	Konieh modern
TURKISH.	Akhissar
Oushak	PERSIAN.
Kaba-Karaman	Karadagh

The only rugs that are tied with the Senna knot are:

Feraghan	Khiva
Kirman	Afghanistan
Khorassan	Beluchistan
Ispahan	Yomud
Senna	Beshire
Bokhara	Samarkand
Saraband	Old Chinese

All other rugs are tied with the Turkish or Ghiordes knot.

THE PILE

The pile of a rug is, of course, wool, but the web, consisting of warp and filling, upon which the knots are tied, is a guide often to the character of a rug.

Persian rugs as a rule have cotton warp and weft.

Most of the Turkish, Kurdistan and Turkomans have wool warp and weft.

Caucasian rugs follow no rule; some being of wool warp and cotton filling.

The Samarkands may have wool or cotton; so also the Chinese.

WEB ENDS.

Rugs showing at the ends a web instead of mere fringe, the web being sometimes plain and sometimes embroidered :

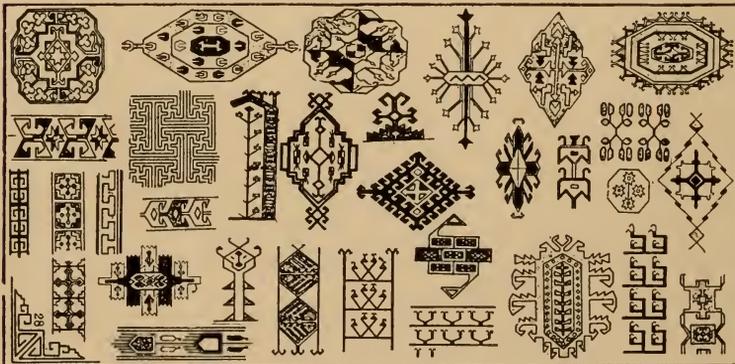
Bergamo	Yomud
Afghan	Bokhara
Makri	Shiraz
Beshire	Niris
Beluchistan	Ladik
Some Mosuls and Kurdistans	

QUALITY.

Where a rug is exceedingly fine it may be any of the following :

Ispahan	Saruk
Ladik	Tabriz
Ghiordes	Kirmanshah
Kashan	Daghestan
Senna	Bokhara
Kabistan	Chichi
Antique Kulah	Lavere
Kirman	

These are all, naturally, short pile rugs.



Turkoman.

In determining the character of a rug one is assisted not only by its size and its height of pile but by its design.

Size means a great deal. Certain rugs are made always small, never large. Certain rugs are made always thick, never closely woven. The following are always carpet size:

Oushak (Yaparak, Kirman), Afghan, Demirdji (Enile, Gulistan), Herez (Bakhshis, Gorevan, Serapi), Sultanabad (Savalans, Muskabad, Mahal), Akhissar, Cassaba, Cæsarian.

There are also many rugs made in all sizes, including carpet size: Beshire, Khorassan, Samarkand, Chinese, Meshed, Kirmanshah, Tabriz, Kashan, Saruk, modern Kulah and Bijars.

Bearing in mind size and quality, and understanding to some degree the design characteristics, it should not be difficult to determine the group character of an Oriental rug. There are six generic types of rugs: Turkish, Caucasian, Persian, Indian, Chinese and Turkoman, and they all come under two design classifications: (1) Designs that are disjointed and disconnected and (2) designs that are of a homogeneous entirety.

The former group covers the nomadic weaves of Turkey, the Caucasus and the Turkoman countries—Turkestan, Kurdistan, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, while the latter group includes the artistic creations of India, Persia and western Turkey.

Indian design is full of detail. The artists are masters. Their patterns are completed compositions.

Persia took its inspiration from the oldest of the arts of Egypt and Assyria, but in its rug productions it has been influenced by India and China.

There are marked details of resemblance between the Turkish, Caucasian and the Turkoman, because all are of Turkish origin.

Geometrical design is common to the three districts. Little that is floral is shown in these rugs and when shown it is conventionalized. A study of the details, here illustrated, will help one.

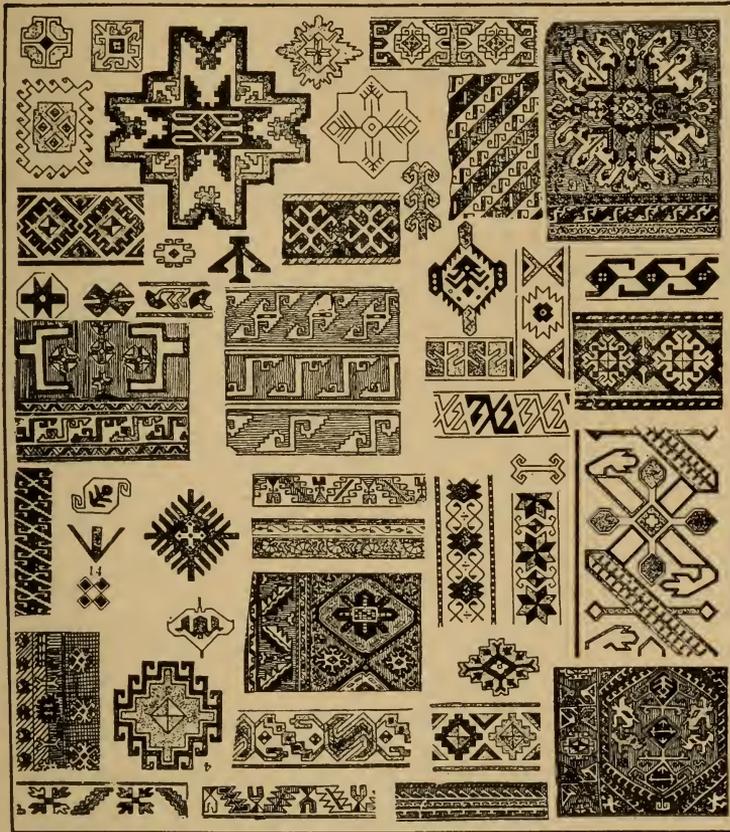
GEOGRAPHIC TYPES.

CAUCASIAN rugs come from the Russian country between the Black Sea and the Caspian occupied by remnants of innumerable Asiatic nations; commercialism has not entered the Caucasus and the rugs are still of a pure type character. With the exception of the Karadaghs and the Karabaghs, the designs are geometrical and of detached character. The following are all Caucasians:

(See definitions for specific description.)

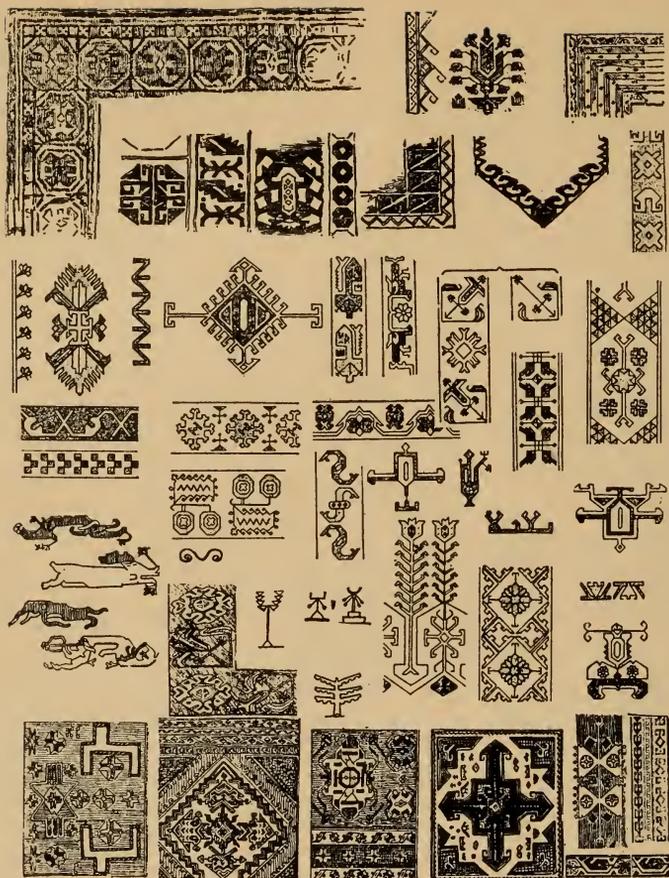
Daghestan	Kabistan
Derbend	Karabagh
Chichi	Karadagh
Circassian	Kazak
(Tcherkess)	Leshgian
Genghis	Shirvan
Georgian.	Soumak

CHINESE. The Chinese and Samarkand rugs are of Mongol inspiration, usually loosely woven.



Caucasian.

TURKESTAN-TURKOMAN. The Turkoman rugs cover the rugs of the Turkoman people. These people are principally located in Turkestan and to some degree south through Afghanistan. The Turkoman tribes were originally of the same origin as the Turks, coming from China. In trade parlance, the Turkoman rugs include the Bokharas, Yomuds, Khivas and Beshires, Afghans and Afghanistans and by special license the Beluchistans, many of which, however, are not from the Beluchistan but from Khorassan.



Turkish.

TURKISH. The section sometimes called Asia-Minor or the Anatolian Peninsula, including part of the Kurdistan district, is Turkish.

As a rule, Turkish rugs are all wool, with the exception of the purely commercial modern examples, which have cotton warp. We show the examples in tabulated form. Many of the old names like Kulah, Ghiordes and Konieh have little significance to-day because they are all made in commercial qualities and

have none of the characteristics of the antiques. The Turkish designs, like the Caucasians, are usually of detached figures, but there is a greater tendency toward floriations.

TYPE EXAMPLES.

Bergamo, all wool.
 Kaba-Karaman, all wool.
 Ghiordes, wool and cotton.
 Konieh, all wool.
 Kulah, antique, all wool.
 Kurdistan, all wool.
 Ladik, all wool.
 Makri, all wool.
 Meles or Carian, wool and cotton.
 Yuruk, all wool.

MODERN PRODUCT.

*Akhissar, all wool.
 *Caesarean, all wool.
 *Cassaba (Sparta), cotton warp and weft.
 *Demirdji, usually wool warp and filling.
 *Enile, a grade.
 *Ghiordes, modern, wool warp, cotton filling.
 Herekeui, wool, often cotton filling.
 Harput, all wool; institution work.
 Kir Shehr, all wool.
 *Konieh, wool and cotton.
 *Kulah, cotton and wool.
 *Oushak (Yaprak and Kirman), all wool.
 *Sivas, cotton warp and filling.
 ———
 (The asterisk stands for Kurdish.
 carpet sizes.) Yuruk.

KURDISTAN. Kurdistan is a district having no definite geographical boundary, but generally regarded as "the country of the Kurds," part in Turkey and part in Persia, 50,000 square miles. The rugs are:

Yuruk
 Mosul
 Bijar

Djushagan
 Souj Bulak
 Koultuk

The Yuruk and Kurdish belong to one type and have overcast sides. Nearly all Kurdistan rugs are all wool. Frequently Kurdistans show in the web ends, several threads of colored yarn, a distinguishing characteristic.

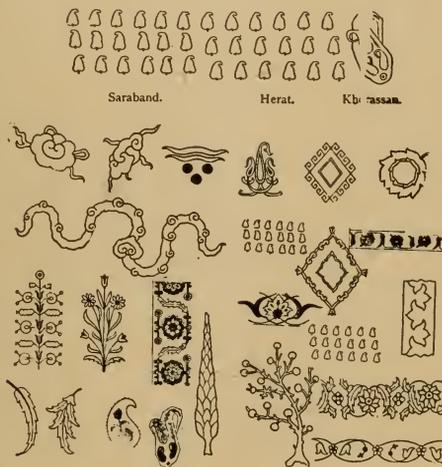
<i>District.</i>	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Rug Terms.</i>	
Anatolia	Smyrna	{ Demirdji Ghiordes. Bandhor, a grade Kulah Meles, or Carian Makri Akhissar Bergamo	
		Broussa	{ Cassaba or Sparta Oushak Ladik
			Angora
		Konieh	
Eastern Turkey	Sivas		Sivas
	Kurdistan	Mamouret ul Aziz	Harput
		Kurdistan	{ Mosul Djafs Yuruk Kurdish

THIBET. From Thibet come a number of quaint examples, but they lack quality and durability; all small sizes, loosely woven.

JAPANESE. Japanese rugs are purely commercial and utilitarian.

INDIAN. The ancient rugs of India have disappeared. The arts have been perpetuated, however, in

modern rugs, made in the Amritsar district of Lahore, of high technical and design quality. Wool is not plentiful in India and with the exception of pushmina, stock as a rule is poor. In the early Seventeenth Century unquestionably some exquisite rugs were made in India, but few examples have lived through the ages. The carpets that are most treasured in the Lahore Museum are the carpets picked up at Peshawar and labeled Herat. While Herat is literally in India, it is usually classified as Persian.



Khorassan and Herati.

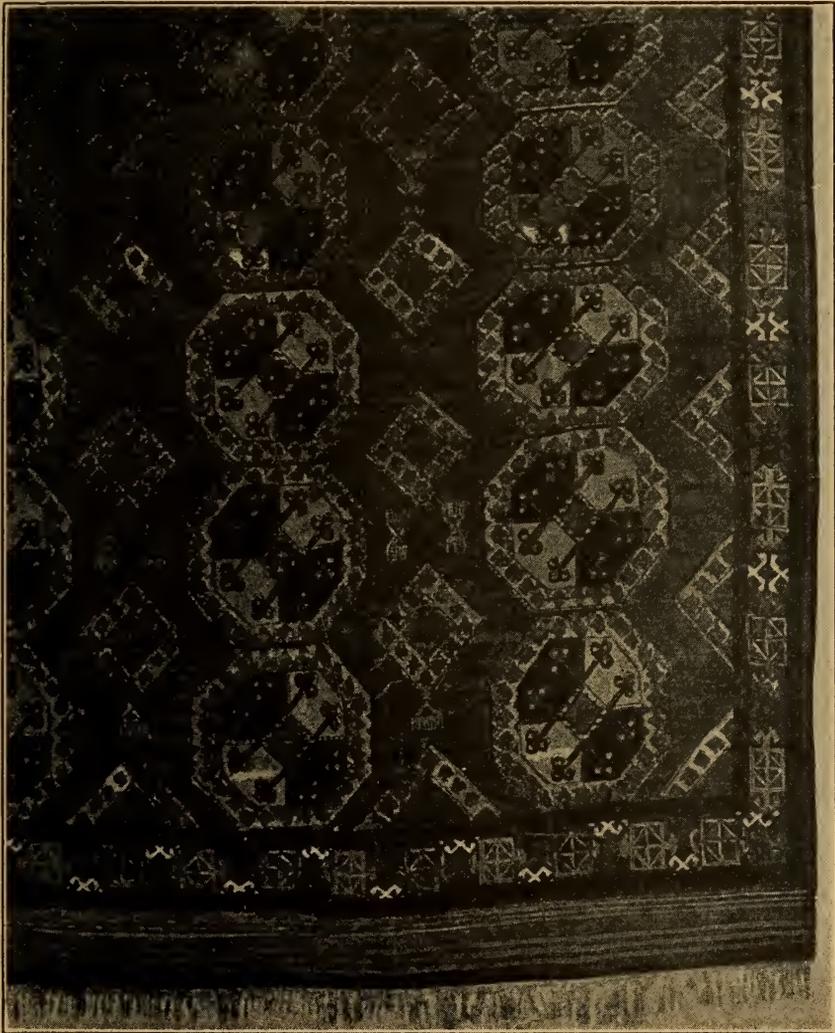
PERSIAN. We append here a list of Persian rugs, according to province. In almost all cases, these rugs have a cotton warp. The designs are elaborate and floriated as distinguished from geometrical and detached designs of other types.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Height of Pile.</i>	<i>Size.</i>
AZERBIJAN		
HEREZ	3/8 to 1/2	Carpet Size
Bakshish, Gorevan, Serapi		
KARADAGH	3/8 to 1/2	Runners
SOIJ-BOULAK	1/4 to 3/8	Small and Medium
(See Kurdistan)		
TABRIZ	1/8 to 1/4	All and Carpet Sizes
IRAK AJEMI		
SULTANABAD	1/4 to 1/2	Carpet Size
Muskabad, Mahal, Sava- lan, Buluk.		
KOULTUK	1/4 to 3/8	Small and Medium
(See Kurdistan)		
HAMADAN	1/4 to 3/8	"Hamadans" 3x5
Borchalu, Oustrinan, Er- zanfud, Injelas, Egherdir, Karaguez, Daghdaghabad, "Hamadan Mosuls."		
KASHAN	1/8 to 1/4	Small Sizes
SARUK	1/8	All and Carpet Sizes
*ISPAHAN (antique)	1/8	All Sizes
DJUSHAGAN	1/4 to 3/8	All Sizes
*FERAGHAN	1/8 to 3/8	All Sizes
SARABAND	1/4	All Sizes
ARDELAN		
BIJAR	1/4 to 3/8	All Sizes
*SENNA	1/8	All Sizes
KHORASSAN		
*KHORASSAN	1/4 to 3/8	All and Carpet Sizes
MESHED	1/4 to 5/8	All and Carpet Sizes
Ayin (poor grade)		
FARISTAN		
SHIRAZ	1/8 to 1/4	All and Carpet Sizes
LARISTAN		
NIRIS	1/8 to 3/8	3x5, 4x6, etc.
KIRMAN		
*KIRMAN (antique)	1/4 to 3/8	
KIRMANSHAH	1/8	All Sizes

[Those tied in the Senna knot are indicated by asterisk.]
 [Herat rugs while made in Afghanistan near the border
 are classified as Persian.]

DEFINITIONS.

AFGHAN. Large carpets of coarse Bokhara-like design. Made in lower Turkestan and northern Afghanistan, in dull reds, browns, blacks, a little yellow and blue; wool pile three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch high; goat hair and wool warp



Afghan.



Early XIX Century Kazak.

- and goat hair and wool filling; finish of sides, heavy selvage; finish of ends, shaggy with wide web; tied usually in the Senna knot; number of knots to the square inch thirty-six to eighty. Geometric designs, squares and octagons.
- AFGHANISTAN. Country south of Turkestan.
- AGRA. Town, noted for its jail carpets, India.
- AHMEDABAD. At one time important seat of India rug making.
- AKHISSAR. Turkish town where modern carpet-size rugs are made. Wool pile $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; warp, wool; filling, coarse wool; finish of sides, no rule; finish of ends, narrow web, loose warp; number of knots to the square inch, thirty-six to eighty; Ghiordes knot; made usually in carpet sizes.
- ALLAHABAD. India carpets come from Allahabad.
- ALPUJARRA. Spanish rug made with continuous looped pile, not separate knots.
- AMRITSAR. Seat of India carpet making.
- ANATOLIA. Peninsula embracing Turkey.
- ANATOLIAN. Term for soft, unclassified Turkish rugs; usually applied to small sizes.
- ARDEBIL. Name of a famous rug originally used in the Mosque at Ardebil now in the South Kensington Museum.
- ASIA MINOR. Geographic term.
- AYIN. Low grade Herat, a thin, sleazy sort of rug.
- AZERBIJAN. Province of Persia.
- BAKHSHIS. Grade name for Herez (Persian) rug, which see.
- BAKTIARI. Persian.
- BAKU. A Caucasian port of shipment.
- BANDHOR. Trade term applied to modern Ghiordes.

BELUCHISTAN. The country south of Afghanistan; wool pile, three-eighths to one-half inch high; warp, wool; filling, wool; finish of sides, selvage edged or overcast; often of goat hair; finish of ends, wide web; 30 to 120 knots to the square inch; Senna knot; made in all sizes but principally in small sizes. Heavy in color, generally of brown tone, accentuated by a little red, blue or orange.

The weavers utilize much of the natural wool and get a high luster and softness by admixture of goat hair. The designs are geometric, with a few Persian motifs, being influenced by the contiguity of Persia on the west and Afghanistan on the north. Many nomadic Beluchis pitch their tents in South Khorassan, Persia, where they make many modern Beluchistans, the chief markets being Birjand and Turbat-i-Haidari, south of Meshed. This class of rug is more properly called Beluche, not being made in Beluchistan.

BERGAMO. Turkish, wool pile, three-eighths to five-eighths inch high; warp, wool; usually dyed reddish; filling, wool; finish of sides, wide selvage; finish of ends, wide, red warp, sometimes embroidered; number of knots to the square inch, 60 to 100; average size, 3 x 5 or 4 x 6 feet. Bergamos are pure types of rugs, usually to be distinguished by bold patterns; the rug is wide in proportion to length; the colors are strong, and the designs held together with greater unity than most Turkish pieces.

BESHIRE. Turkestan, a rug of the Khiva or Afghan type, made in the western part of Turkestan, the designs being similar to the Bokhara and Khiva. It is a distinctive type, however, and comes from Bech Shehr (Five Villages), west of Khiva, on the shores of the Amour Daria river. They are a little coarser than Khiva and frequently come in large sizes. Side finish and general technique are like the Khiva; a distinguishing main characteristic is the use of a great deal of yellow.

BIBIKABAD. Village contributing "Hamadans" to the trade.

BIJAR. Heavy board-like Kurdistan grade of carpet from Bijar sometimes called Saraks because made by people from Sarak in eastern Persia. The term Lulé is applied to Bijars because the Bijar cannot be folded, it must be rolled. Lulé means a tube or a roll, *luleh*.

BIRJAPORE. At one time important seat of India rug weaving.

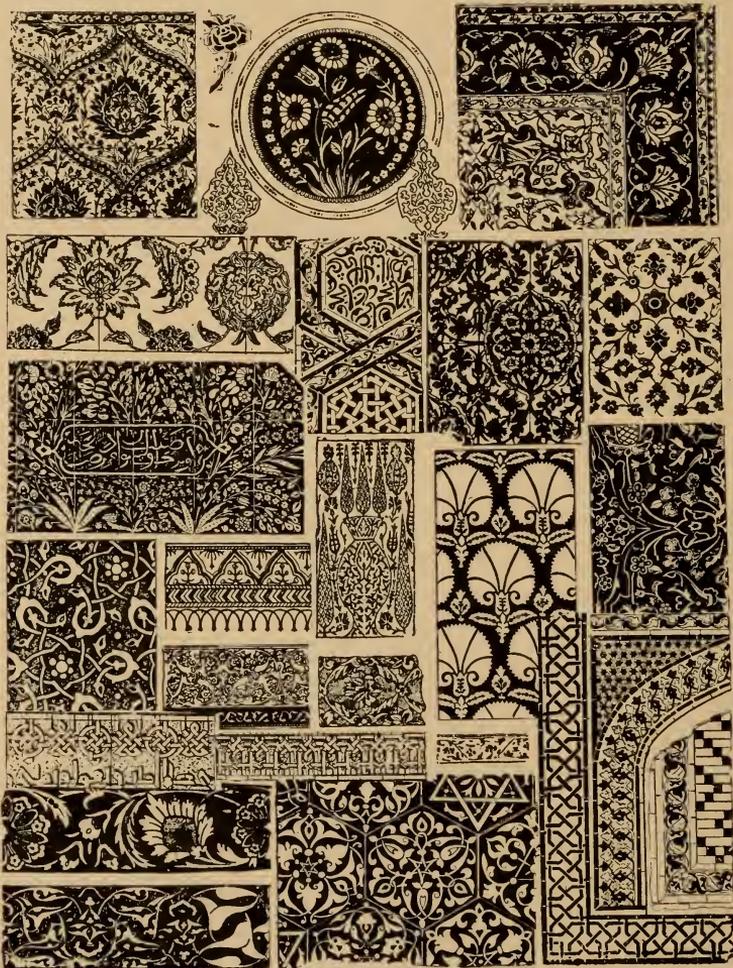
BOKHARA. Turkestan, height of pile, one-eighth to one-fourth inch; warp, wool; filling, wool; finish of sides, overcast; finish of ends, red or striped wide web; number of knots to the square inch, 56 to 400. Tied in the Senna knot. All sizes, but usually small. Among the foothills of the Turkestan mountains, the Tekke Turkoman, now under Russian rule, makes the rugs known as Bokhara or Tekke Turkoman. The term Bokhara describes distinctly a closely woven, fine quality rug, in some cases having four hundred knots to the square inch. The colors run to mahogany, maroon, wine,

reddish brown and white. The designs are detached, geometrical figures. What is usually called a "blue Bokhara" is in reality Beluche. Frequently we find silk worked into a Bokhara.

BORCHALU. A town where many Hamadans are made.

BROUSSA. Province contributing much to the trade in "Smyrnas" (Turkish).

BULUK. Trade term for a grade of Sultanabad.



Persian.

BUROJIRD. Village where many rugs and runners are made for Hamadan trade.

CAESAREAN. Many rugs are made near the ancient city of Cæsarea, but are sold usually as "Anatolians." Large carpet sizes of the Oushak type are also made there. In some instances the pile is very long, the material is frequently poor and the pile is likely to pack or felt, but they have more wool to the square inch than most rugs. Height of pile, three-eighths to an inch, puffy and soft; warp, usually colored wool; filling, wool; finish of sides, selvage, often goat hair; finish of ends, narrow brown web with a short fringe; number of knots to the square inch 42 to 60. Made in all sizes.

CAMEL'S HAIR. Camel's hair seldom used in rugs. Camel colored Hamadans come from the district of Mehraban.

So-called camel's hair is generally filik, goat hair.

CAMEL HAIR. Also a trading term for a modern Turkish rug.

CARIAN. (See Meles.)

CASSABA. Modern carpet size rug, wool pile with warp and weft usually cotton; commercial rug of organized manufacture; no distinguishing design; usually well woven and serviceable. Sparta is a grade name.

CASTILIAN. In Thirteenth Century Eleanor of Castile brought first Oriental carpets into England.

CAUCASIAN. Relating to Caucasus, lying between the Black and Caspian Seas, southern Russia. In the Thirteenth Century the country was conquered

by Mongols. Innumerable tribes are located here and it is calculated that seventy different tongues are spoken. Tiflis is the end of the military road, and through Tiflis come all the rugs of the tribal districts, the Leshgian tribes, Suanetians, Georgians, Ossets, Abkazianes, Daghestanis, Circassians, Mingrelians, Kabardans, Ismeritians, Tchetchens, Kazaks and the people of the southern country bordering upon Persia. The Caucasian rugs include Daghestan, Derbend, Chichi, Circassian, Kabistan, Karabagh, Shirvan, Lesghian, Soumak, and Genghis.

CHICHI. Chichi is the name given to rugs which come from the mountains north of Daghestan, and are made by the Tchetchen tribes. They are non-descript examples, well made, with a surprising appearance of rosettes, scrolls and geometrical tree patterns and cones. Sometimes the floral is conspicuous. Sometimes four borders are used including the characteristic trefoil so much seen in the Caucasian. Height of pile, one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch; warp, usually white wool; filling, brown; sides, selvaged. Fifty-six to ninety knots to the square inch, tied with the Ghiordes knot, and the average size is 4 x 6 feet. The Chichi is the one example of the Caucasian weave that is not characteristic of the general geometric type.

CHINESE. Chinese rugs include Samarkands and the Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan rugs, this district of Turkestan being at various times under

Chinese and Mongol domination. The style and colorings are easily distinguished, and the tie of the Senna knot gives to the back an appearance peculiarly its own. Old Chinese pieces were woven with the Senna knot especially in the Samarkands. The warp and filling yarns were brown or yellowish wool, while to-day the modern pieces have warp of white cotton. Rugs are made



Circassian Type.

CORDOVA. Saracens established rug weaving in Eleventh Century.

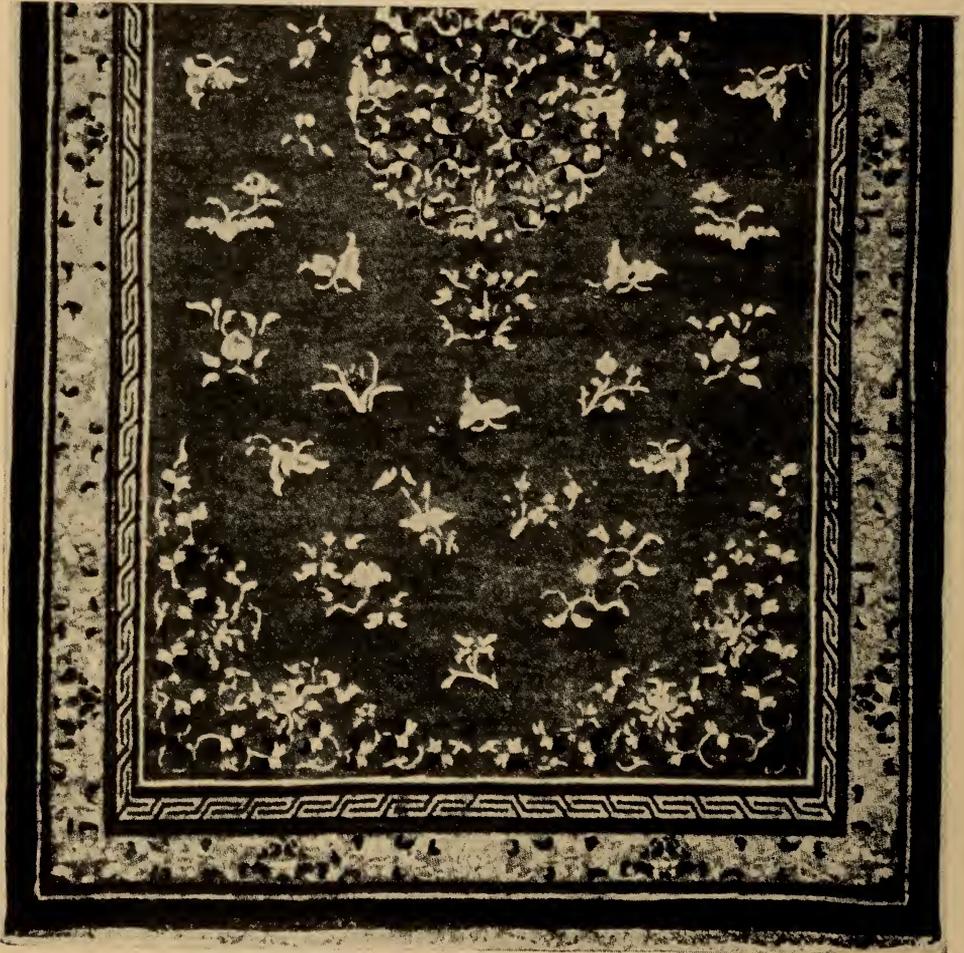
DAGHDAGHABAD. A trading term for a modern grade of Hamadan.

DAGHESTAN. Height of pile one-eighth to one-quarter inch; warp usually gray wool; filling, wool; finish of sides, selvage; finish of ends, nar-



Circassian.

row web, sometimes fringed; number of knots to the square inch, from 64 to 120, Ghiordes knot, average size small. Daghestan was the term applied to the rugs that came over here from the Daghestan Province of Caucasus. These included the Derbend, Kabistan and Shirvan rugs, which usually show the characteristic trefoil and latch-hook details.



Chinese.

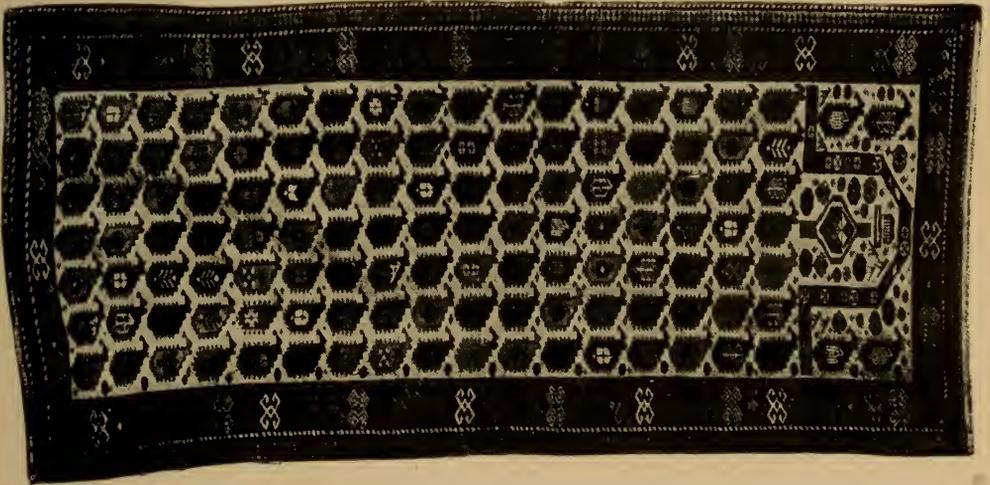
DELHI. Old seat of India carpet making.

DEMIRDJI. Turkish. There are two grades of Demirdji—Enile and Gulistan. Height of pile runs from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch; warp and filling, wool; no rule of sides or finish; number of knots to the square inch, from 26 to 64. Demirdjis are made in carpet sizes.

DERBEND. Caucasian; height of pile, one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch; warp, brown wool or goat hair; filling, wool; finish of sides, overcast; finish of ends, long wool fringe with reddish web; number of knots to the square inch, 42 to 90; size average 4 x 6 feet; general characteristics the same as Daghestan; larger sizes up to 6 x 10 feet; star shapes are conspicuous; the ends are frequently finished with reddish web and a long wool fringe.

DJAF. Term applied to unclassifiable rugs. Kurdistan.

DJELIHER. See Senna.



Caucasian, Daghestan.

DJUSHAGAN. Kurdistan, quality of fine character ; (Jooshagan) Persian Kurdistan ; height of wool pile, one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch ; warp, wool ; filling, wool ; finish of sides, overcast ; finish of ends, narrow web, loose warp ends ; number of knots to the square inch 64 to 120 ; Ghiordes knot ; sizes usually in runners. They are rich in color, closely woven, and while graded as Kurdistans, they take on the finer beauties of South Persia, rich in color with frequently Arabic tracteries passing from one figure to another.

DOZAGR. A certain size of a rug—not a rug term.

ELLORE. One time important seat of India carpet making.

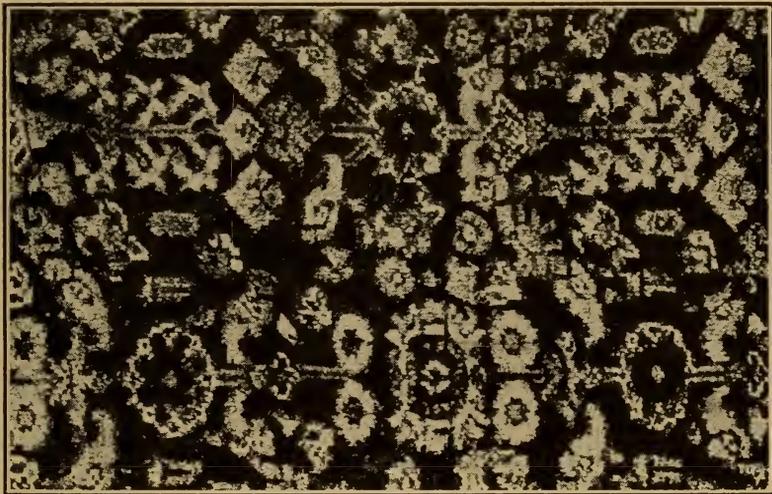
ENILE. A grade of Turkish rug. (See Demirdji.)

FARISTAN. Persian province.



Feraghan, design showing the Hérati detail, sometimes called the fish detail.

FERAGHAN. Persian; height of pile, one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch; warp and filling, cotton; finish of sides, overcast; finish of ends, narrow web, loose warp ends; made in all sizes and runners, Antique Feraghans are tied with the Senna knot, moderns with the Turkish knot. The country producing the Feraghan rugs occupies nearly half of the western section of the province of Irak Ajemi. Feraghans are usually characterized by either the Herati or fish design, or by the Gulla Hinai design. Old examples were very fine, but of late years, some very coarse pieces have been put on the market with nothing to characterize them but design. Hence many rugs are called Feraghans, the same as Sarabands, which have nothing of the original deftness of weave or delicacy of texture, but simply the design char-



Gulla Hinai—frequently in old Feraghan and Sultana-
bad weaves.

acteristic to identify them. Old Feraghans sometimes run to 150 knots to the square inch.

GEHROUS. Kurdistan district producing many Hamadan rugs.

GENGHIS. Originating near Ganja or Guendje, old Elizabetpol; shipments from Elizabetpol some years ago were frequently billed Guendjes. Height of pile three-eighths to one-half inch; warp, dark wool or goat hair; filling, dyed wool with extra filling threads, sometimes red; finish of sides, no rule; come in various qualities, some very fine and in usually runner sizes. While the rugs show often the trefoil characteristic of the Caucasian, they also show the florals of Persia and the detached geometrics of Turkey.

GEORGIAN. Relating to all that district now known as Trans-Caucasia.

GHIORDES. An antique high quality fabric, also name of modern commercial carpets. In the antique, the height of the pile averages about three-eighths of an inch; wool warp and usually cotton filling; no rule of finish of ends; sizes usually 3 x 6 or 4 x 6 feet. The antique Ghiordes are exquisitely colored, showing frequently designs that are architectural in shape, with pillars on either side and panel treatments across the head of the rug. At times the sides support a prayer niche in modification of the tree of life. Designs are usually floral, but not Persian-like, connected and progressive, but disjoined. The Ghiordes cannot be mistaken for any other antique, excepting possibly the Kulah, which is about the same height of pile, but

the Kulah shows more and narrower borders. With the exception of the Ispahan and Ladik, the Ghiordes is perhaps the finest and most closely



Ghiordes prayer rug design. Mijur Type.

woven rug made. The term, however, is applied to many modern weaves of commonplace character.



Gorevan—made in carpet sizes, a grade of Herez.

GOREVAN. A grade of rug from the province of Herez, Persia, where made. Comes in carpet sizes, three-eighths to one-half inch high; cotton warp; cotton filling; overcast at the ends; finished in narrow web and in a quality running from 30 to 80 knots to the square inch. There are three grades of Herez, Gorevan, Serapi and Bakshish, recognized usually by the fact that they are coarse carpet sizes and almost invariably in patterns which balance from the center out, with corner ornaments and borders which form a unity. The pattern is large and pronounced and in the better grades the rug is not only very durable, but very artistic. They come from the Herez district, northwest of Tabriz.

GREECE. Rugs are made here by Armenians.

GULISTAN. Grade name of a Demirdji.

GULLA HINAI. A design which characterizes frequently the Feraghan weave in old Feraghans and modern Sultanabads. (See illustration.)

HAMADAN. In and around Hamadan, there are many rugs called by different names, but all are under the general Hamadan category. Old Hamadans were usually characterized by the camel's-hair background. This character of rug came from Mehraban. The principal villages from which the so-called Hamadans come are Oustrian, Karaguez, Borchalu, Erzanfud, Famenin, Injelas and Kabutraheng. Frequently the rugs are given the village name. They are characterized by a streak of white yarns in the back, especially in the cheaper qualities. There are fine rugs from this



Turkish, Bergamo.



Meles.

district and there are cheap rugs, and the term Hamadan to-day means little or nothing.

HAMMADIEH. Trade name of Turkish rug.

HAMMAMLIK. Bath rug.

HARPOT. Turkish rug made in Harput Orphan Asylum.

HATCHLI. The cross design in Bokhara rugs.

HERAT. Persian; height of pile one-eighth to one-quarter inch; warp, wool or cotton; filling, wool; finish of sides, overcast; ends, narrow with warp fringe; tied in Senna knot, 42 to 110 to the square inch. Though classified as Persian, Herat itself is located in Afghanistan. The Herati design, the fish, or palm, has been adapted in many Persian rugs, but in the Herat frequently takes on a shape like a lancet leaf. The ancient Herats were of a very fine quality, the designs affected by China and India.

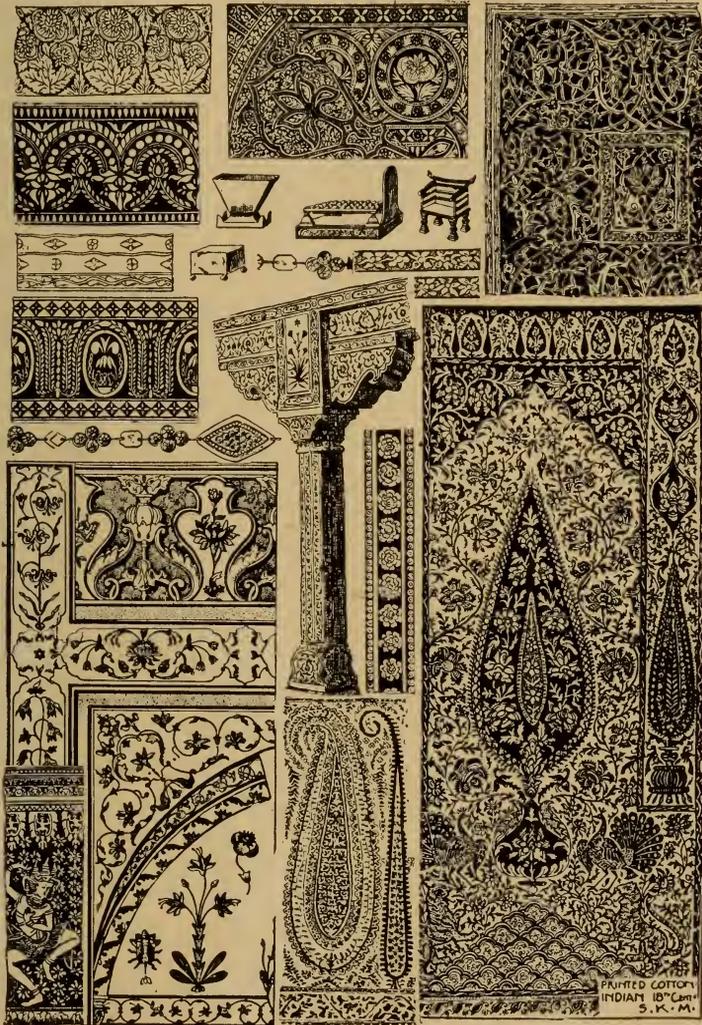
HERATI. A term applying to a design, variously described as "fish" or "rose-leaf" pattern; adapted in Feraghans from Herat carpets.

HEREKEUI. Town in northern Turkey, near Constantinople, where many reproduction rugs are made. Town famous for its "antiquing" of fine modern pieces.

HEREZ. Persian; height of pile, three-eighths to one-half inch; warp, cotton; filling, cotton; finish of sides, overcast; finish of ends, narrow web, warp ends, loose; Ghiordes knot; number to square inch, 38 to 80; large sizes. The Herez district is in northwest Persia and three varieties are produced

here, Gorevans, Bakshish and Serapi. The designs are necessarily coarse and lack fine detail, the weave being heavy; made in carpet sizes. Belong to the same general type of modern popular-priced Orientals as Sultanabads.

HINDUSTANIEH. A Demirdji (Turkish) quality.
INJELAS. Village producing Hamadans.



Indian.

IRAN. The ancient name of Iran is used now for any nondescript or unclassified Persian rug.

ISPAHAN. Antique Persian; height of pile, one-eighth inch; cotton warp and filling; overcast sides; tied in Senna knot and runs up to 400 knots to square inch. No finer rugs were made in Persia than those of Ispahan. In 1585, when Shah Abbas reigned, many Ispahan designers were sent to Europe to study Renaissance art; hence we find in Seventeenth-Century Persians a distinctly European influence. All sizes.

JABALPUR. At one time important seat of India carpet weaving.

JAPANESE. Rugs of Japan are purely commercial.

JEYPORE or JAIPUR. Many fine India carpets made here.

KABA-KARAMAN. Coarse Nomadic rugs of Asia Minor.

KABISTAN. Caucasian; height of pile one-eighth to one-quarter inch; warp, cotton as a rule; filling, usually cotton; finish of sides, overcast; finish of ends, if cotton warp, loose ends, if wool, knotted fringe. Made in small sizes, never carpet size. The workmanship usually good, the knots frequently running to 200 to the square inch. Like the Shiraz, frequently designed with a lot of little animal and floral figures filling the ground; stripes much used, sometimes running full length of fabric interspersed with crude figures. Unlike other fine Caucasians, the sides are usually overcast and the colorings are fresh and bright. Kabistans constitute the highest grade of short-pile Caucasians.



Kabistan.

KABOUTRANG. (Kabout). Modern rug from the Hamadan district.

KARABAGH. Caucasian; height of pile, one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch; warp, wool; filling, single or double-strand wool with sometimes red in it, same as in Genghis, Karadaghs and Kazaks; finish of sides; selvage in antiques or overcast in moderns; one end is sometimes turned, the other end loose; Ghiordes knot, 56 x 90 to the square inch; small sizes. Made in extreme southern Caucasus and often show the Persian design influence. Latch hooks and tarantula figures are much utilized, as well as geometric florals; sometimes the field is laid out in squares, betraying a Turkoman influence. Old Karabaghs were often very fine pieces. More like Kazaks than any other Caucasian rug.

KARADAGH. Persian, but classified as Caucasian because on the Caucasian border and having Caucasian characteristics; height of pile, three-eighths to half-inch; warp, wool; filling, wool with extra, colored filling thread; sides, overcast; Ghiordes knot, frequently as high as 120 to the square inch. Like the Karabaghs, Genghis and Kazaks often show a colored thread in the filling. Best examples are in runners.

KARADJI. Border. Caucasian influence combined with Persian.

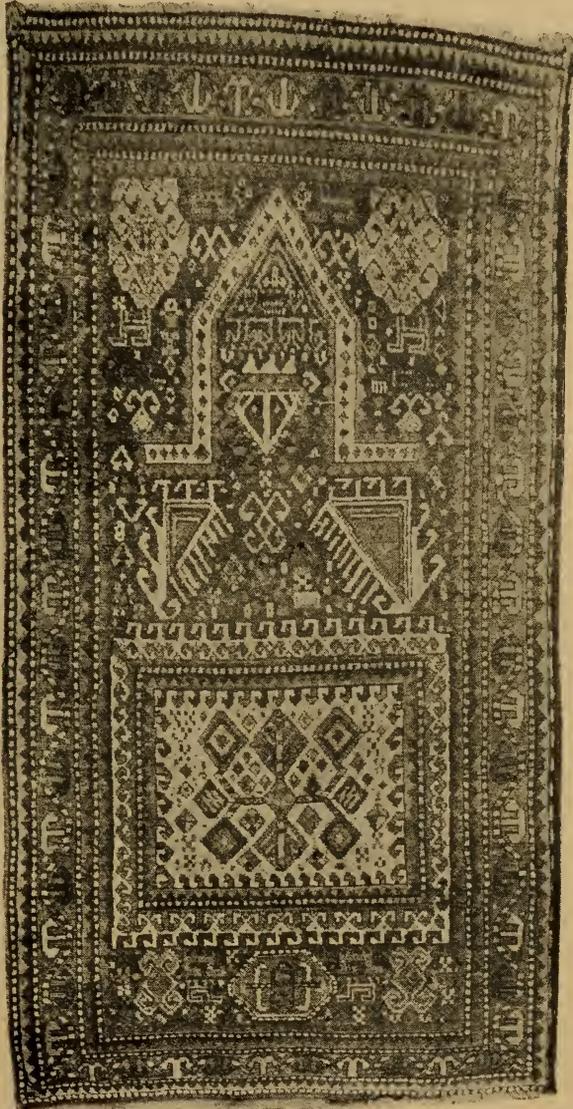
KARAGUEZ. A Hamadan village.

KASHAN. A fine grade of wool, modern rug of Persia; similar to Kirmanshah. Also name of province.

KASHGAR. Turkestan city.

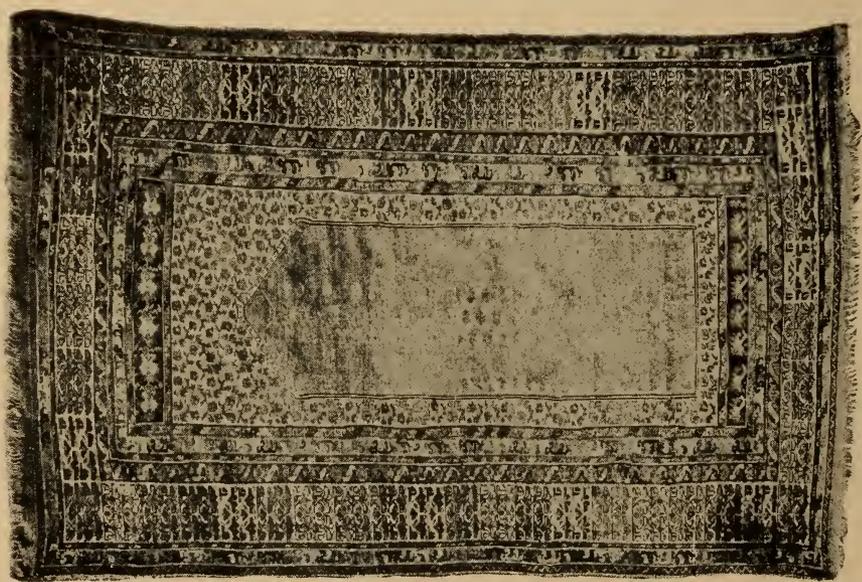
KAYIN. (See Ayin.)

KAZAK. Caucasian; height of pile, three-eighths to three-quarters of an inch; wool warp and filling; selvage sides; 36 to 72 to the square inch; extra



Karabagh.

filling threads are reddish and the spacing between the knots incline the pile to flatten. Rugs first made in the North Caucasus by tribes which were an offshoot of the people of the Kirghis steppes; the descendants of these northern tribes are now scattered over southern Russia, where most of the Kazak fabrics that come to this market are made. The rugs are easily recognized; are made in sizes usually 4 x 6 feet, and of long pile, soft and heavy. The colorings are bold and the typical patterns are strong and frequently of a character suggesting an armorial treatment of spears and battle-axes crossed and recrossed. The borders are often of eight-pointed stars joined in a running design. The heaviness of the fabric and the length of pile necessitates bold design treatments. There is no rug that can be confused with the Kazak except-



Antique Kulah.



Kashan.

ing certain heavy Karabaghs and the Yuruks of Anatolia, although the Yuruks are likely to have goat hair in the warp, filling or selvage, whereas the Kazaks are always wool.

KAZAKDJI. Small Kazaks.

KENARI. Term for long strip of carpet.

KERMANS SHAH. Ancient Kurdistan rug village.

The Kirmanshah of commerce is made elsewhere.

KHIVA. Turkestan principality. Rugs resemble Bokharas so much that they are frequently called Khiva Bokharas; selvage side, sometimes in two colors; Senna knot, wide web ends. Run usually to large sizes, and the height of pile is from one-half to five-eighths of an inch. In other respects, they bear close resemblance to Bokharas in color, deftness of weave and finish; never show a continuous design; patterns are lozenge or octagon detached motifs, diamonds and eight-pointed lotus ornaments; geometrical always, hard, stiff, in wine and mahogany reds—the oxblood tints in some of these rugs are indescribably rich. While a Bokhara frequently runs 140 to 400 knots to the square inch, the Khiva seldom exceeds 100 knots.

KHORASSAN. Province in northeastern Persia.

The term to-day is arbitrarily applied to a certain weave, which, by reason of extra filling yarns, shows a depressed or corrugated effect in the back and a certain unevenness of feel; the only carpet having this characteristic. The knots are tied closely; the yarn used is fluffy and the backs of all carpets made in the Khorassan province, including the grades known as Meshed, are fuzzy. The Khorassan proper has a surface unevenly

trimmed. Khorassan, however, covers a large territory and even Beluche rugs are made here.

In design, realism prevails to a great degree in florals as well as animals, birds and human beings.

All rugs of Khorassan province utilize the cone pattern and medallions in beautiful colorings, blues, pinks and ivories, the tones growing deeper as we go east, until at Herat we find a conspicuous India influence.

Rugs are shipped from the province of Khorassan under the name Khorassan, Meshed, Meshed Ispahan, Herat and Kayin or Ayin, which are low-grade Herats.

The Khorassan pile averages about three-eighths of an inch, and in the grade distinctly termed Khorassan, it is tied with the Senna knot.

KIRMAN. Rugs of old Kirman.

KIRMAN OUSHAK. A trading name for a modern Turkish rug.

KIRMANSHAH. Persian, from Kirman. Height of pile one-eighth to one-quarter inch, irregularly finished. Warp, cotton; filling, cotton; colored binding thread; finish of sides, overcast coarse cotton; finish of ends, narrow web, loose warp; number of knots to the square inch, 100 to 320. All sizes, but principally in carpet sizes. Made with Ghiordes knot. The Kirmanshah is a modern reproduction of the old example Kirmans. It is usually distinguished by the unevenness of finish of the pile and the coarseness of the overcast sides. The only other rugs similar are the Saruk, which

is finer in every particular, and the Tabriz, which is harder and firmer.

KIRSHEHR. Turkish. Height of wool pile, one-eighth to one-quarter inch, fine wool; warp, colored wool; filling, wool; finish of sides, selvage; finish of ends, usually colored web with short fringe; number of knots to the square inch 49 to 100. The rugs of Kirshehr are among the best fabrics of Konieh. They are not very closely woven, but the pile is fine wool. In the old days, the patterns were usually geometrical, but of late an effort has been made to attempt Persian elaboration.

KONIEH. While Konieh is a term that is now applied to a modern fabric, the old Konieh was a typical Turkish weave, the height of pile being from three-eighths to one-half inch; 24 to 56 knots to the square inch; coarse wool warp and wool filling. The antiques are seldom found for the term is one that applies now almost exclusively to a modern fabric.

KOULTUK. Kurdistan, on the Persian side. Height of wool pile, one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch; warp, cotton or wool; filling, wool. There is no rule to the finish of sides; the ends sometimes selvaged and sometimes loose. They come in small and medium sizes and run from 56 to 90 knots to the square inch. The Koultuk rug is a generic name for small runners of the district lying between Gehrous, north of Senna, and Zenjan, lying half way between Tabriz and Teheran.

They are distinguished from the Turkish Kurdistans by the cotton warp.

KOZAN. An Asia Minor village, near Mosul.

KUBA. City in the Caucasus.

KULAH. Turkish antique. Height of pile, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; warp and filling, fine wool; selvaged sides, narrow web fringe. Usually about 3 x 5 feet in size, running from 64 to 120 knots to the square inch. The Kulahs are of the highest type of Turkish character. They resemble the Ghiordes in weave and feel, but lack the architectural design features of the Ghiordes, depending more upon a central ground and a great number of borders. The name, like all antique names, has been adapted to modern commercialism, but there is no misunderstanding an antique Kulah.

KURDISH. Relating to the Kurds or mountain nomads.

KURDISTAN. District lying between Turkey and Persia; the country of the Kurds from which district come Mosul, Bijar, Souj-Boulak, Koultuk, and Genghis.

KUTAYAH. Rug producing town of Turkey following Oushak methods.

LADIK. Turkish. An antique type. One-eighth inch pile. Fine wool warp; dyed wool filling; finish of sides, wide selvage; finish of ends, wide red web, sometimes with a narrow fringe. The rug is one of the finest that is made, almost as fine as an Ispahan, running up to 140 knots to the

square inch. The usual size is 3 x 5 or 4 x 6 feet, tied in the Ghiordes knot. The Ladik is one of the treasures of the collector. In the early days it was often woven with a gold thread background. It is as fine as a Ghiordes, but is distinguished from all other very fine rugs not only by the Turkish designs, but by the colored web ends and wide selvage.

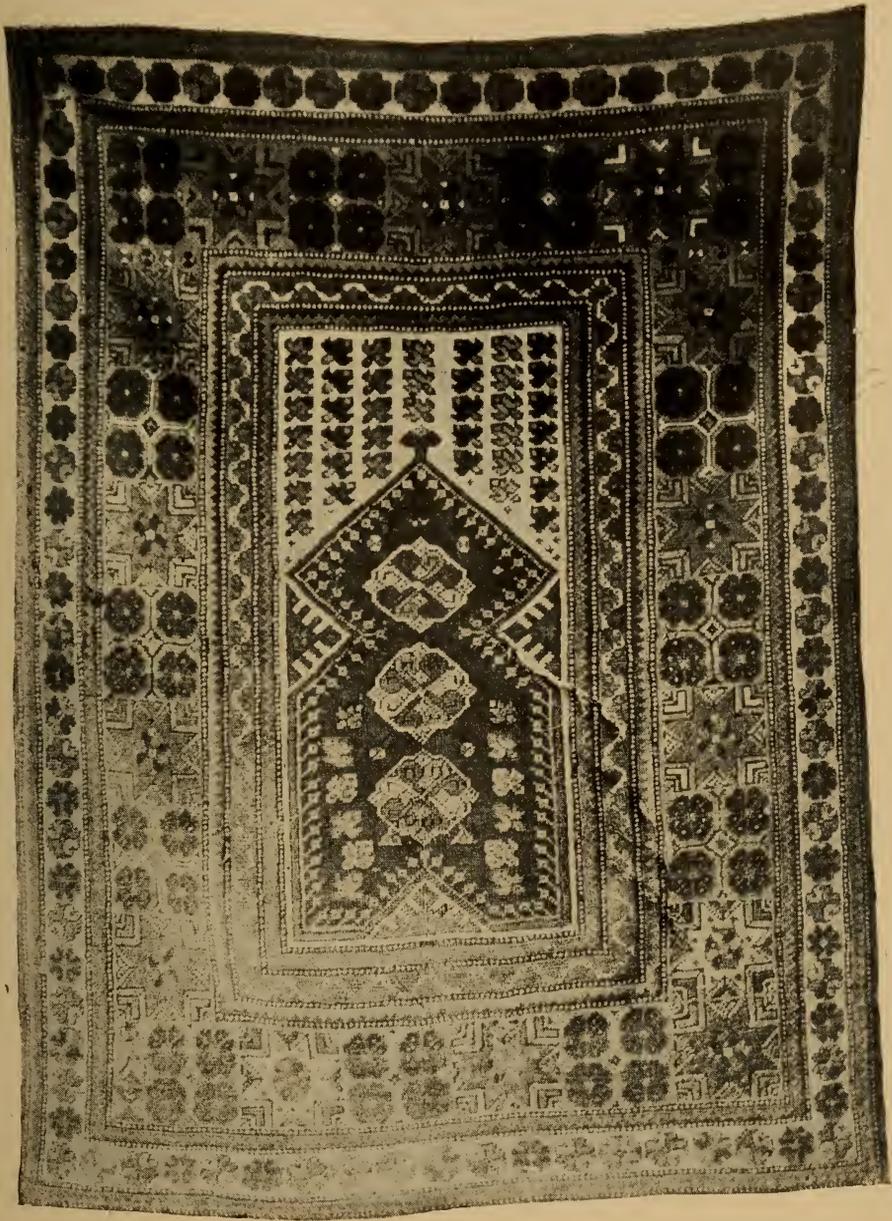
. LAHORE. Seat of India carpet weaving.

LARISTAN. Province in southern Persia. Not to be confused with Luristan, in the Kurdistan district, or Faristan, farther north. The best-known rug of the Laristan district is the Niris, which is very similar in general character to the Shiraz rugs of the Faristan Province.

LAVERE. A trading term for high-grade Kirman-shahs.

LESHGIAN. Caucasian. A Daghestan tribal rug. One-eighth to three-eighths of an inch pile. Wool warp and filling; no rule of finish of ends; from 24 to 56 knots to the square inch. All sizes, but principally small sizes in runners. The Leshgians are a coarse rug, characterized by large square knots as shown from the back, and come from the Caucasus Mountains. Yellow and blue prevail.

LILAHAN. Town in Sultanabad district, Persia. Rugs woven by Armenian settlers, usually of carpet size.



Meles.

- LORISTAN. Persian. Of the Kurdish type. Sometimes called Lor in trade.
- LULE. Colloquial name originally applied to rugs of Bijar character. The term means a tube or a roll, because the Bijar cannot be folded; it must be rolled, hence Lule.
- MADRAS. At one time important seat of India carpet making.
- MAHAL. See Sultanabad.
- MAKATLIK. A term erroneously applied to runners. It properly applies to a sofa cover.
- MAKRI. From the Gulf of Makri comes a rug frequently called the Makri, which is confused with the Meles. It is usually closer than the Meles and shows a wider web.
- MASULIPATAM. Low grade India carpet.
- MECCA. Name at one time applied to Shiraz rugs.
- MELES. From Milassa. It has a distinct web and is about 4 x 6 in size. The texture is not fine, but the colorings are admirable in rich reds and yellows, and we notice the prevalence of the Caucasian latch hook. A typical Anatolian rug. The pile is from one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch. Warp, colored wool; the filling is usually wool, occasionally cotton. The sides are selvaged and the knots run from twenty-five to ninety to the inch. Milassa is near the Gulf of Makri and the Meles is often confused with the Makri or Magri rug, which, however, is usually of a little higher pile and shows a wider web. Many of the rugs of the nearby coast towns or islands adjacent to Milassa are included as Meles or Carians, from the ancient Carians of Asia Minor.

MELLEVI. A type of light Saruk from the Saruk district.

MESHED. The terms Meshed and Khorassan frequently interchange. Meshed is of the province of Khorassan, but in trade Khorassan applies definitely to rugs of a certain type, while the term Meshed is coarser. The Khorassan is usually tied with a Senna knot; the Meshed may or may not be. The Meshed back is rather fluffy. The Meshed Ispahan is a trading term for a fabric which is practically a long pile Tabriz. The name thus applied has no significance.

MIJUR. Anatolian.

MINA KHANI. Pattern of Persian flowers joined by vines.

MIR. A term of high social caste applied to Sarabands, meaning higher grade.

MIRZAPORE. Seat of India carpet making.

MONGOL. Applied to early nomadic tribes west of China.

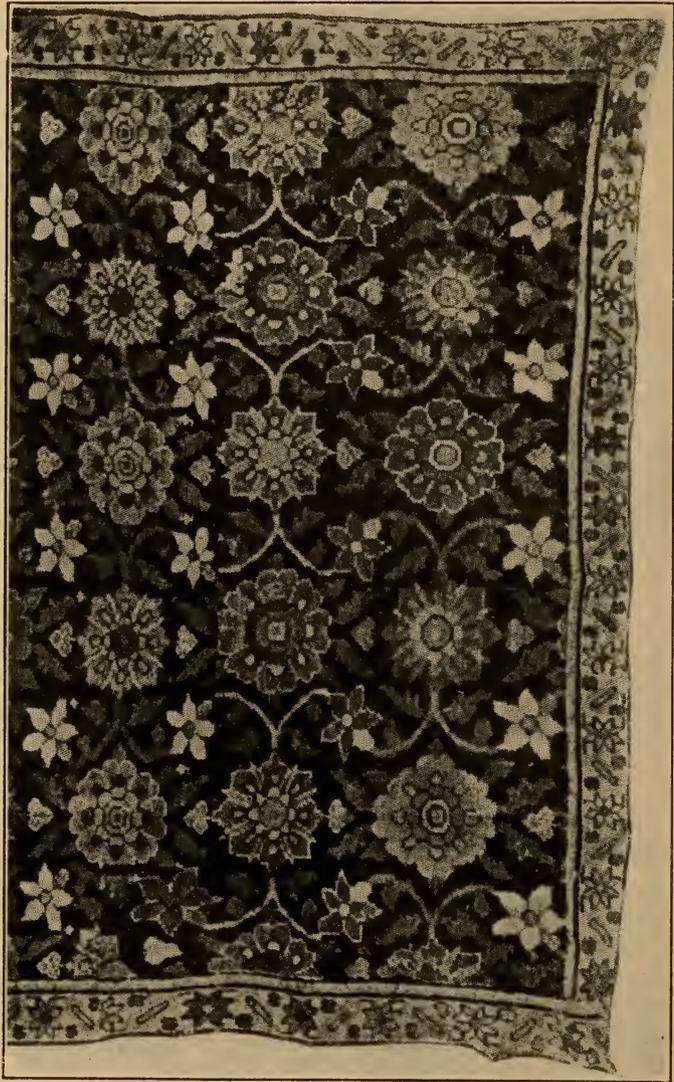
MOSUL. City in eastern Turkey. The term applies to rugs of a certain type which at one time may have been marketed from Mosul. For the last twenty years, however, the Mosul trade has passed to Hamadan. A Mosul originally was a rather loosely woven, poor quality, high pile Kurdish rug gathered by small dealers in Mosul. Of late, however, the term has been applied to a better grade of rug, and made in all sizes up to runners, in and around Hamadan.

MULTAN. Trade name for grade of India rug.

MUSKABAD. Trade name for grade of Sultanabad.

(See Sultanabad.)

NAMAZI. Prayer rug.



Typical Mina Khani design. A distinctive form of design found in Persian rugs.

NIRIS. Persian. One-quarter to three-eighths of an inch pile; warp and filling, stout wool; selvage sides; narrow web ends, carefully fringed; from 36 to 100 knots to the square inch. The Niris rug is similar to the Shiraz in general character, but usually coarser. It is made in southern Persia and southeast of Shiraz.

NISHAPUR. Ancient city of Persia.

NOVI VAROS. Christian village of Turkey where singular rugs are made with warp and weft of hemp.

ODJAKLIK. Hearth Rug.

OSMANIEH. Trade name for a grade of modern Ghiordes carpet.

OUSHAK. Turkish. Longest pile of all rugs, three-eighths to three-quarters of an inch; soft wool warp and filling; wool very heavy; knots running about 16 to 60 to the square inch. Usually carpet sizes. The Oushak is more easily distinguished than any grade of rug because of its heavy pile and predomination of heavy primary colors, blues and reds particularly. Yaprak and Kirman are grade names. Oushak has a typical sprawly design when once seen never forgotten.

OUSTRINAN. One of a number of villages engaged in making Hamadan rugs.

PALERMO. Oriental carpets made here in Twelfth Century.

PERGAME. Grade name for a modern Turkish rug.

POLISH. In the Sixteenth Century, Poland began making Oriental carpets. Modern Polonaise is a Turkish grade term.

POONAH. One time important seat of India carpet making.

PUSHMINA. High grade of wool carpet made in India.



A. Mosul.

RAVERE. (See Lavere.)

SALONICA. Rugs are made here by Armenians.

SAMARKAND. Turkestan. Height of pile, one-quarter to one-half inch; warp and filling, cotton or wool; finish of sides, overcast in modern, sel-vage, in antiques. Senna knot. The Samarkand is distinctly Chinese in general character, but has a peculiar ridged back that distinguishes it.

SARABAND. Persian. One-quarter inch pile; cot-ton warp; colored cotton filling; overcast sides; narrow web and warp ends; 72 to 170 knots to the square inch. Large and small sizes. Saraband is usually designed in what is known as the palm or pear pattern. It is a heavy rug, firm and compact, and in a class by itself. It is made in the Saraband District, lying half-way between the town of Kermanshah and Sultanabad west of the Feraghan District. The antiques are tied with a Senna knot. The Saraband pattern is distinctive. It consists of rows of palms, the stems of which point right and left in alternating rows.

SARAK. Ancient city of eastern Persia. Bijar rugs are sometimes called Saraks because Bijar weavers originally came from Sarak.

SARANDAZ. Persian term for wide strip.

SARPUZ. A covering.

SARUK. A modern rug similar in general character to the Tabriz and the Kirmanshah. Made in car-pet sizes. One-eighth inch pile; cotton or linen warp and filling; overcast sides; fine cord edge, as distinguished from the coarser overcast of the Kirmanshah; finish of ends, narrow web; loose warp, usually with colored threads; from 100 to

300 knots to the square inch. The Sarak is distinguished from the Kirmanshah in being finer, more evenly finished and smoother faced. It is the finest type of this class of rug, if we except the Kashan, which is softer.

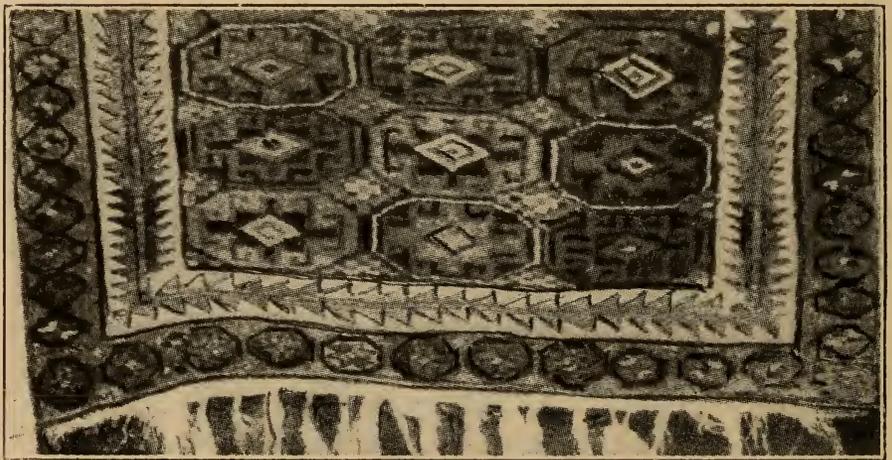
SAVALAN. See Sultanabad.

SEISTAN. Seistan rugs come from the country lying at the intersection of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan. They are more Beluchistan in character than anything else. The variety is but little known in America, but in England they are a recognized grade; made in the Senna knot.

SELDJOOK. Trade name for certain grade of Oriental made by Armenians in Greece.

SELVILLE. A grade name for a cheap, modern Saraband.

SENNA. Persian. Height of pile one-eighth inch; cotton, linen or silk warp; cotton, wool or linen filling; narrow web, loose warp end, made with from 100 to 360 knots to the square inch. Tied



Mosul (Djaf).

in the Senna knot, known also as the Persian knot. Large and small sizes. One of the shortest and closest-pile rugs made, frequently so tightly woven that the back is puckery—the back, moreover, shows no ridges or filling stripes. The designs are characteristic—little figures, frequently stripes, formal, minute, often Mosaic. Imitation Sennas are made at Tabriz, known as the Kurdistan Sennas, but these are not tied with the Senna knot. See Djeliher and Zelié Sultan designs.

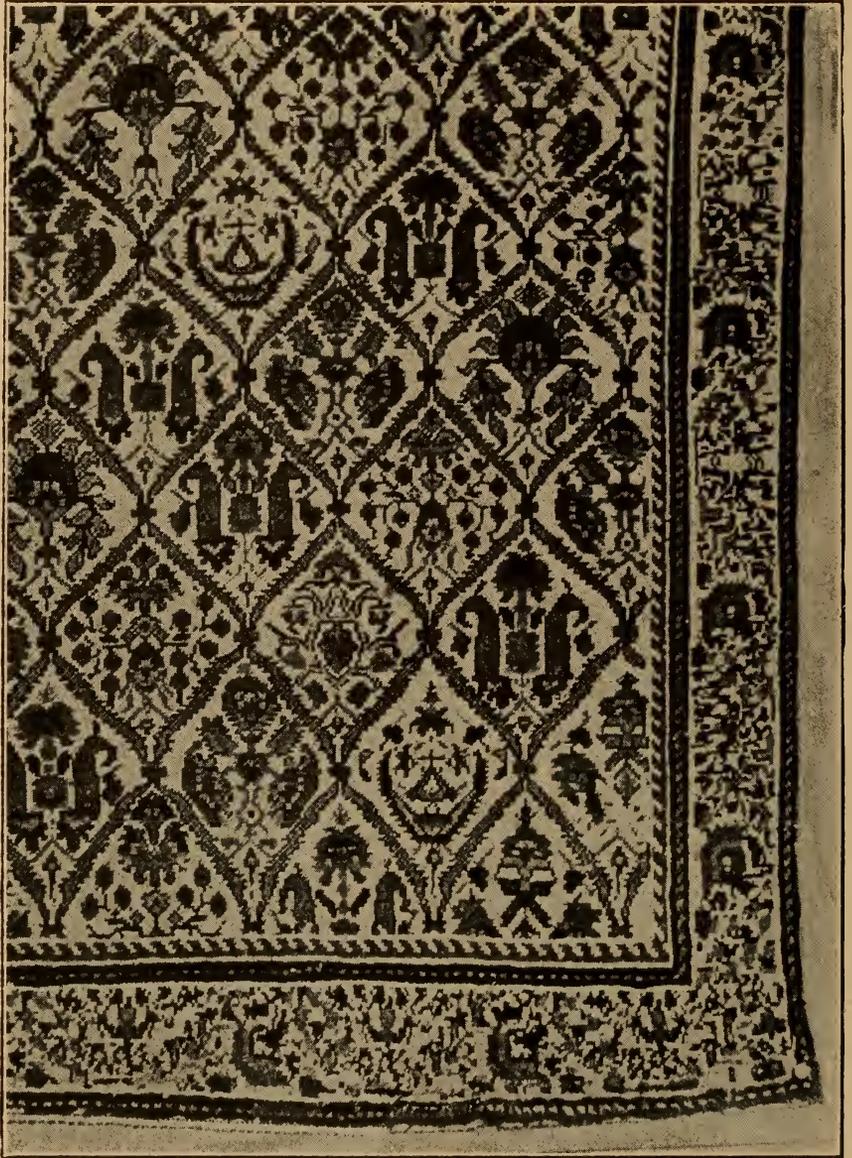
SERAPI. A grade of Herez rug made in northwestern Persia.

SHAH ABBAS. A trade term for a modern Turkish rug, also name associated with a certain design.

SHAHISTAN. A trade term for a fine grade of rug made to order in Persia and also Bulgaria.

SHEMAKHA. City at one time the capital of Khanate of Shirvan, now a market-place for Caucasian rugs, called Soumaks or Cashmeres.

SHIRAZ. Rug of southwestern Persia. Height of pile one-eighth to three-eighths inch; wool, goat-hair warp with wool filling; finish of sides, overcast and parti-colored, a distinguishing characteristic; ends, usually finished in a wide, reddish web with embroidery stitches worked in; made usually in the smaller sizes and 42 to 130 knots to the square inch. The Shiraz is also easily recognized by its design characteristic; it's a soft rug and the designs suggest something of the Kabistan, having frequently Caucasian details and little figures.



Djeliher, a style term for a Senna.



Tabriz.

SHIRVAN. Caucasian in Daghestan Province. One-eighth to one-quarter inch pile. Shirvan is a term which of late years is applied to modern Daghestans. The warp is brown or mottled wool, although in antiques frequently white; the filling is wool or cotton; has long, knotted fringe and made in small sizes. The same type that years ago was called Daghestan—to-day the term Daghestan is arbitrarily used for the finer grades.

SICILIAN. The Saracens established rug weaving in Sicily in the Twelfth Century.

SILK RUGS. Rugs made of silk, not necessarily good rugs. A great many are made in Anatolia and Persia, following the style of designs of the neighborhood. Necessarily they are more expensive because made of smaller tufts requiring a longer time to weave the fabric. Most of the silk rugs are modern.

SMYRNA. The district in western Turkey from which the early Turkish rugs were shipped. The name has been little used since the manufacture of domestic rugs in this country under the same name.

SOUJ-BOULAK. Kurdistan, western Persia. Height of pile, three-eighths to one-half inch; wool warp and wool filling; finish of sides, overcast; one end is sometimes web, sometimes loose; number of knots to the square inch, 56 to 88. Rug easily identified; unlike many of the long-pile rugs, the pile does not lay flat, but is so closely woven that it stands upright. The yarn is fine, and although the texture is distinctly Kurdistan and seldom em-

loys cotton warp, the designs show Persian influence.

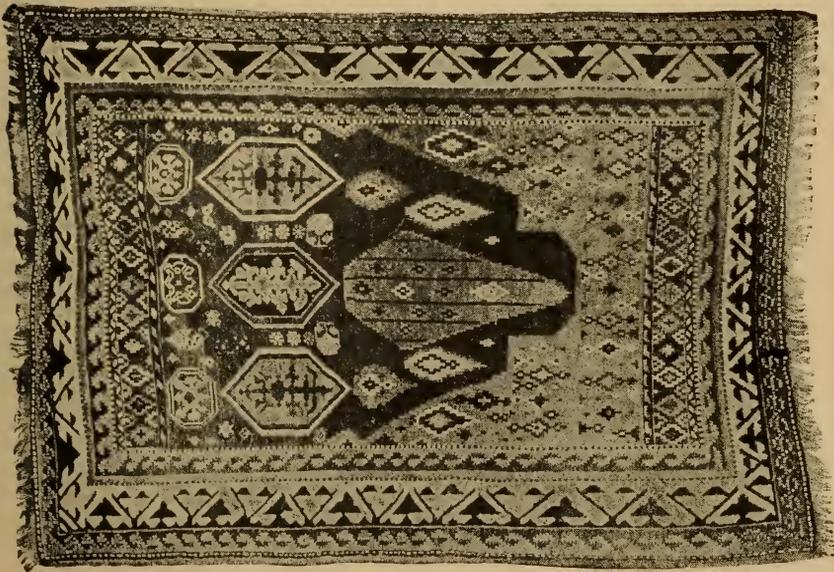
SOUMAK. See Shemakha. The Soumak is a flat weave, more like a tapestry, and is not woven rug fashion.

SPARTA. Trade name for a modern Cassaba.

SULTANABAD. Factory district in Persia where several grades of large carpets are made, including Muskabad, Savalan and Mahal. Pile one-quarter to one-half inch; cotton warp and cotton filling; overcast sides; narrow web; there are comparatively few knots to the square inch, 30 to 64; same general character as the Herez rugs; made usually in carpet sizes.

SULTANIEH. Trade name for modern Ghiordes.

TABRIZ. Town in northwestern Persia. One-eighth



Anatolian Prayer Rug,

to one-quarter inch pile; cotton, linen or silk warp; cotton, linen or wool filling; usually selvage sides; narrow web ends; from 100 to 300 Ghiordes knots to the square inch; principally carpet sizes. The Tabriz is the same fine grade rug as the Kirmanshah or Saruk, but harder, firmer; sometimes the white web end shows a strand of yarn, like you find in Kurdistans or Sennas.

TAMANINI. Trade term for modern grade of Hamadan.

TCHECHEN. A Caucasian district.

TCHERKESS. (See Circassian.)

TEHERAN. Ancient city in Persia.

TEKKE. Name given to some Bokharas, because made by the Tekke Turkoman tribes.

TEREH. Turkish word for design.

THIBET. Rugs of Thibet have recently been imported; they are unique, coarse, poorly colored and poorly made, loosely knotted, averaging about 30 knots to the square inch.

TOKMAK. Trade name for Turkish carpet.

TURKESTAN. Southern part of Russia.

TURKISH KNOT. Where the two strands or tufts of yarn come up between two warp threads, as distinguished from Senna knot, where one strand comes up. (See illustration.)

TURKOMANS. Turkish nomads and people of Turkish origin settled in Turkestan and around Ganja in the Caucasus.

TURUNJI. Design of medallion with rounded corners.

VARAMIN. Persian. Of the Kurdish type.



Zelie Sultan design, Senna family, pattern five or six inches high, very short pile.

VARDAR. A well-known, well designed, firm, heavy weight rug with unusual regularity of weave as displayed by the back. Made principally by the Armenian exiles settled in Greece and Salonica.

VENICE. Oriental carpets were made here in Fourteenth Century.

YAPRAK. A kind of Oushak rug.

YARKAND. Turkestan city of Chinese Government.

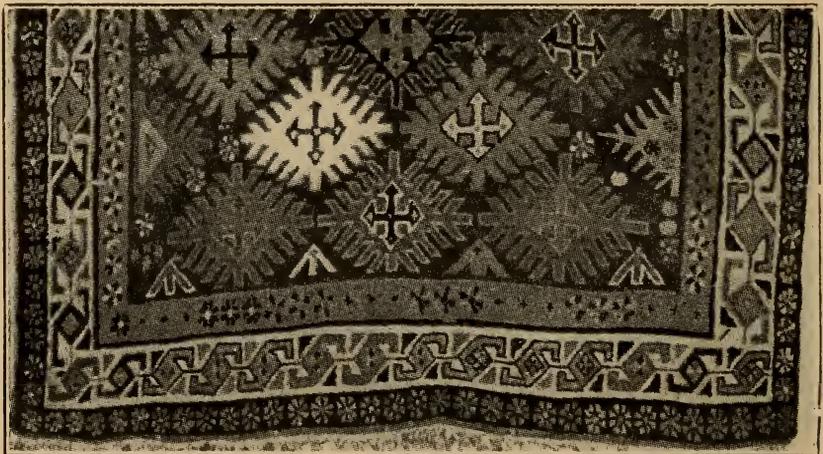
· YESTEKLİK. Small mats.

YOMUD. A rug made by tribes in western Turkestan, similar in general character to Beshires.

YURUK. A rug made by the nomadic peoples of Turkey, found frequently in the mountains. Frequently mistaken for Kazaks.

ZELIE SULTAN. Design type of Senna rug.

ZENJAN. Turkish village which markets odds and ends of Mosul and Genghis.



Caucasian.

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